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Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of)	PS Docket No. 06-229
Interoperability Showing for the Adams County)	
Communication Center, Adams County,)	
Colorado, for the development of a 700MHz)		
Public Safety Broadband Network)	

**Adams County Communication Center
Interoperability Showing
Technical and Operational Response**

July 19, 2010

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Introduction

This Interoperability Showing Technical and Operational Response is intended to demonstrate the technical and operational proficiency of Adams County Communication Center, Inc (ADCOM 911) and the ADCOM 911 LTE system necessary to achieve operability and interoperability of public safety broadband networks in accordance with FCC Waiver Order 10-79.

A. System Architecture

The Broadband Public Safety solution is based on the 3GPP LTE network solution, and consists of the Radio Access Network (RAN), the Evolved Packet Core (EPC), Devices, and the key interfaces exposed by these components. The solution includes the ability to roam between systems, provide priority access and QoS to ensure the most critical public safety users receive the highest priority, and ensure the Broadband Public Safety solution is secure.

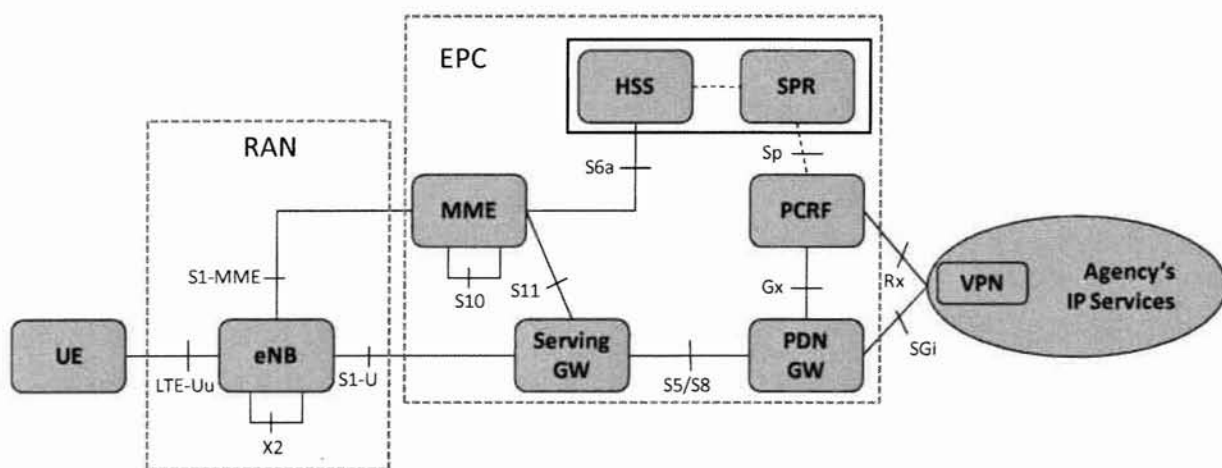


Figure 1 - Logical Architecture

The LTE standard is the right standard for Public Safety broadband use. As with any commercial technology, there are elements in the LTE standard that are not defined based on public safety operations. Issues around inter-PLMN HO support and improvements to access class barring are best dealt with in standards. Issues around priority and pre-emption, especially at the agency, incident or role level are handled by the implementation of this system. Consistent policy enforcement across commercial and regional Public Safety networks requires the correct amount of Public Safety specific standardization that still allows for some regional and agency control.

The LTE RAN and EPC architecture and interfaces are shown in Figure 1 and described in the following sections. A more detailed description of the LTE/EPC infrastructure elements and interfaces is contained in H.Appendix B.

A.1 Radio Access Network (RAN) Architecture

The eNodeB (eNB) is the only 3GPP defined network element within the EUTRAN for 3GPP R8. The eNB provides the user plane and control plane protocol terminations toward the UE. The eNB consists of the inter-working function between the backhaul interface and the base band interface, the base band processing elements for the air interface, and the radios. The eNB in this system is compliant with the 3GPP R8 standards. The eNB is designed for compatibility with 3GPP compliant UE's and utilizes 3GPP compliant network interfaces.

Functions supported by an eNB are defined mainly in 3GPP TS 36.300. The RAN solution for this system is compliant with the R8 version of 36.211, 36.212, 36.213, 36.214, 36.300, 36.321, 36.322, 36.323, 36.331, 36.413, 36.423 and other referenced specifications. Compliance of devices and the RAN continues to evolve from Dec 2008 to Dec 2009 specification versions and beyond. The eNB is designed to support upgrade modifications of the air-interface and network interfaces in accordance with evolution of the LTE standards. ?

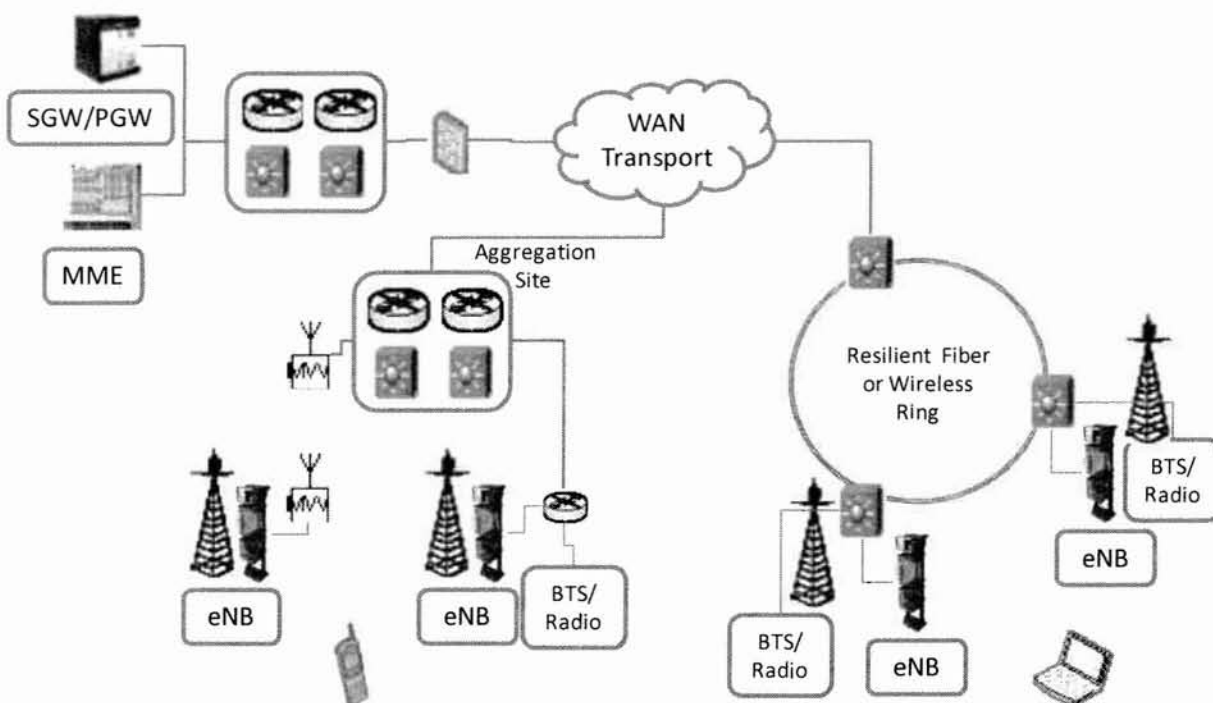


Figure 2 – RAN Physical Architecture

The RAN solution is based on IP transport. The solution supports collocation with existing narrowband or commercial sites and supports shared backhaul of various types. The eNB hardware supports 5+5 MHz PSST band or 10+10 MHz D/PSST band or both D and PSST 5MHz bands simultaneously. The solution will support optical and electrical Ethernet interfaces and can support external L2 or L3 equipment to fit within a number of transport scenarios. Backhaul redundancy is supported when required. The equipment supports the logical User Plane, Control Plane and OAM&P interfaces on the same physical interfaces and supports VLAN separation when required. The eNB is built with Self Organizing Network (SON) functions to automate deployment and optimization functions. The solution will support both GPS and IEEE 1588v2 timing solutions as needed (e.g. for ICIC (Inter-Cell Interference Coordination) or MBMS).

A.2 Core Network Architecture

The core network is based on the 3GPP R8 defined EPC (Evolved Packet Core) as mainly defined in 3GPP TS 23.401. The solution will support the MME, SGW, PGW, HSS and PCRF/SPR functions using standards defined network interfaces. A VPN element is also shown. This element supports a secure public safety VPN and can be used with alternate access technologies (WiFi, 3G).

The EPC solution is based on the GTP-based S5 and S8 interfaces. Support for PMIP-based interfaces is a future roadmap item based on industry demand and will include support for Gxc

between the PCRF and SGW. The EPC solution is compliant with the R8 version of 23.203, 23.401, 23.402, 24.301, 29.212, 29.214, 29.272, 29.274, 32.240, 32.251, 32.295 and other referenced specifications. Compliance of devices and infrastructure continues to evolve from Dec 2008 to Dec 2009 specification versions and beyond.

Additional interfaces supporting charging are provided but not shown for simplicity. The PGW and SGW support offline charging interfaces (Gz/Rf/Ga). These interfaces may be valuable in a system supporting multiple agencies and user affiliations.

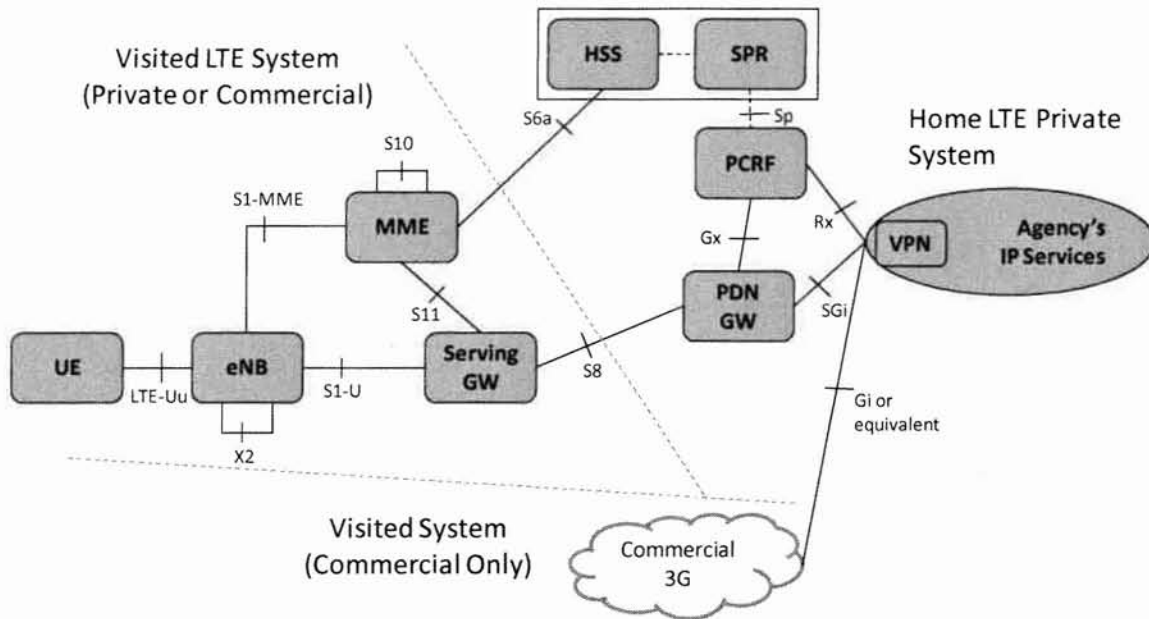


Figure 3 – EPC Roaming Architecture

The system is capable of supporting roaming with other regional PS LTE systems or with a commercial LTE system (if supported by the device capabilities). Note that local breakout is not currently shown (although can be supported). Further study is needed around the impact of supporting a secure VPN and multiple APN's simultaneously. Support for roaming on a commercial 3G network is shown using a VPN solution and a unique subscription on the 3G network. Use of standard EPC interfaces for 3G inter-connectivity between a regional PS network and an existing commercial 3G network run by a different entity are for further study and subject to potential operational complications.

The EPC physical architecture is shown in Figure 4. The EPC solution is based on IP transport and pooling of network elements. The solution supports IPv4 and IPv6 UE's and additional IPv6 network interfaces as a future software upgrade. The solution will support a platform that hosts the SGW and PGW on one platform instance and the PCRF/SPR/HSS functions on another platform instance. Redundancy is supported at several levels including geographical distributed elements to mitigate disaster scenarios.

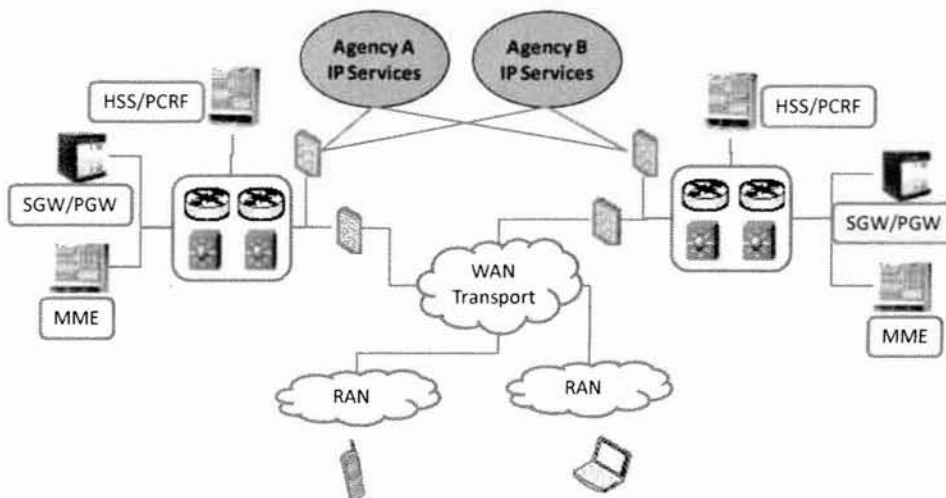


Figure 4 – EPC Physical Architecture

A.3 Interfaces

The RAN/EPC solution will support the following interfaces based on 3GPP R8 compliance:

LTE-Uu, Gx, Gz, Rf/Ga, Rx, S1-MME, S1-U, S5, S6a, S8, S9, S10, S11, SGi, SP, X2.

These interfaces support inter-operability of the LTE network with 3GPP R8 compliant UE devices, as well as inter-operability with other PS regional LTE networks. Details on handoff and mobility inter-operability are addressed in Section A.4 including mobility across regional PS LTE networks. Details on supporting a VPN service are also covered in Section A.4.

A.4 Mobility and Handoff (Handover)

Regional wireless mobile broadband systems, in conjunction with the Shared Wireless Broadband Network (SWBN), present unique mobility requirements, including mobility while maintaining a secure VPN session connection. These requirements are met by leveraging robust and efficient handover algorithms and inter-eNB handover coordination via 3GPP standardized interfaces. The mobility solution accommodates both active and idle mode handovers within LTE networks.

A.4.1 3GPP Compliant Handover

The mobility solution is fully compliant with 3GPP standards. It supports high-speed mobility and seamless handoffs between eNBs within the Broadband Network. Radio frequency phase shift acquisition up to 300 Hz Doppler is supported, which accommodates handoffs above 75 mph in a properly-engineered and functioning network.

The mobility solution will support UE physical layer measurements, as specified in TS 36.214, to determine cell signal strengths and actions specified by the RRC L3 protocol in TS 36.331. The UE receives measurement control information from the eNB via the following System Information Blocks (SIB):

- SIB3 information block contains common information for both intra-frequency and inter-frequency cell reselection
- SIB4 information block contains neighboring cell related information for intra-frequency cell re-selection including specific re-selection parameters
- SIB5 information block contains neighboring cell related information for inter-frequency cell re-selection including specific re-selection parameters

The MME and eNB utilize UE receiver measurement reports for controlling UE handover behaviors. When making a decision to handover a UE to another cell and/or carrier frequency the following factors or parameters are considered:

- UE measurement reports of its serving and neighbor cell signal strengths
- UE's current signal to interference ratio
- UE's serving cell and neighbor cell loading conditions
- UE's QoS/application profile and the UEs mobility level

A.4.2 Adjacent Network Handover

The mobility solution will support inter-network handover between regional public safety networks. The approach taken to support inter-network handover between regional networks is dependent on several factors. These factors include:

- Frequency bands assigned to and shared between the regional networks
- PLMN ID's assigned to and shared between the regional networks
- Administrative relationships between the regional networks

If the regional networks are allocated a common frequency band, then issues associated with inter-band management are not required. However, if separate frequency bands are allocated to the regional networks, then inter-band handover management functions, such as neighbor band advertisement and frequency selection priority must be supported.

Assuming that regional networks are allocated unique PLMN ID's (see section A.5) then inter-PLMN handover capabilities will be required as regional networks expand and become adjacent. In commercial carrier networks, inter-PLMN handover across operators is not typical. This is because commercial carriers deploy near-ubiquitous coverage in their service areas. Commercial carrier networks may also be comprised of multiple PLMN ID's. However, in these cases, the administrative functions of network planning and operations are managed by the carrier. Thus the carrier is able to coordinate cell identifiers, neighbor lists, and handover configurations across their PLMN ID domains. Since network planning and operations are typically not coordinated across commercial carriers, inter-PLMN handover is typically not supported across commercial carrier networks.

Further, 3GPP R8 standards do not identify the inter-MME S10 interface as a roaming interface. If MME's are deployed in the regional networks (i.e., not shared), then inter-PLMN handover would cross MME domains and the S10 interface would be needed to support inter-PLMN handover across MME domains. Since 3GPP R8 standards do not identify S10 as a roaming interface, inter-PLMN handover across operational domains is not yet supported in the standard. Therefore, in order to support inter-PLMN handover, coordinated network planning and operations across the PLMN ID domains is required. In order to support inter-PLMN handover across operational domains without operational coordination, 3GPP standards enhancements are required.

Similarly, 3GPP R8 specifications do not support LTE<->3G inter-PLMN handover across operational domains. Therefore, handoff across home and visited networks when a visited network is using 3G networks will be gated by availability of 3GPP standards.

A.4.3 Mobile VPN

In addition to handover, the solution also supports Mobile VPN's. MVPN solutions, which are already in wide use by public safety agencies, provide application-level session continuity across disparate radio access networks, as well as security all the way back to the mobile user's home domain. Session continuity is supported at the application IP layer, which is above the radio access layer. Thus, the MVPN solutions can provide session continuity across various

radio access technologies, such as LTE, 3G packet data, and Enterprise WiFi. Each radio access technology comprises an independent link between the MVPN server and the MVPN client in the UE. As such, each radio link is independently monitored and the MVPN selects the optimum radio link to support the application sessions. If a radio link becomes disconnected or impaired, the MVPN can switch to an alternate available radio link. Thus, the MVPN can provide IP layer mobility and intelligent route selection which is independent of handover in the radio access layer. The MVPN can provide an alternative solution to inter-PLMN handover across regional networks, as well as across 3G networks.

In addition to providing IP layer mobility, the MVPN can provide secured connections between the server and client. The secured connection provides authentication, confidentiality, and integrity protection. Cryptographic modules which support the MVPN are compliant with FIPS 140-2 standards. The use of MVPN's with these security capabilities is critical, since current Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) security policy requires the use of highly secure VPNs for mobile device access.

A.5 Roaming

Regional wireless mobile broadband systems, in conjunction with the Shared Wireless Broadband Network (SWBN), present unique roaming requirements, including support in initial operations, as well as roaming among regional networks. These requirements are supported by leveraging 3GPP standardized interfaces, as well as adoption of a roaming service tailored to the SWBN.

A.5.1 Terminology and Scope

Using terminology from the NPSTC BBTF report, intra-system roaming refers to roaming across regional networks: *"9.4 Intra-system Roaming - The regional networks will be stand alone systems, part of a single national system, so public safety users roaming from their home regional systems to another regional system are considered to be roaming within (intra) the system."* Also from the NPSTC BBTF report, inter-system roaming refers to roaming between the national system of regional networks and commercial carrier networks: *"9.5 Inter-system Roaming - Public safety users that are part of a regional system may roam off of the national system and commercial users may roam onto the national system. This roaming is defined as inter-system roaming"*

According to 3GPP standards, home and visited network domains are delineated by PLMN ID. Roaming is the ability for a user to obtain service in a visited network. Note that roaming pertains to obtaining service, whereas handover pertains to the transfer of a user's connection from one eNB or cell to another.

A.5.2 PLMN ID Assignment

The NPSTC BBTF report also recommends that the number of PLMN ID's allocated for the SWBN should be less than 100 IDs, and may be as few as 1 ID. The solution aligns with this recommendation. A unique PLMN ID should be assigned to each region in the US, such as each State, FCC Region, or UASI region, and one common virtual PLMN ID should be reserved for the entire SWBN. This scheme allows flexibility and autonomy for regional network operations, yet also provides a single identifier which represents all regional networks in the SWBN.

With a unique PLMN ID assigned to each State or region, roaming as defined in the 3GPP standards will not occur within the regional network. Rather, roaming will occur if a Public Safety user obtains service from a commercial carrier, or obtains service from another regional network. Similarly, mobility within regional networks only requires intra-PLMN (as opposed to

inter-PLMN) handover to support session continuity as users move between eNB's or cells within the regional network. Therefore, mobility within a regional network does not constitute roaming. The solution will support mobility via intra-PLMN handover within regional networks as described in section A.4.

A.5.3 Intra-system Roaming

Intra-system roaming occurs when users obtain service from a visited regional network within the SWBN which is not the user's home network. Intra-system roaming will be supported as needed by operational scenarios which require service across regional network boundaries. Intra-system handover capability can be added as an incremental software upgrade as standards mature. In addition to intra-system roaming, adjacent regional networks will also raise the need for inter-PLMN handover. See section A.4.2 for the solution approach to inter-PLMN handover.

A.5.4 Inter-system Roaming

Inter-system roaming occurs when users obtain service from a commercial carrier network, which is not part of the SWBN. Inter-system roaming will be supported as needed by operational scenarios which cross regional network boundaries, and as allowed by roaming agreements with commercial carriers. As with intra-system handover, inter-system handover can be added as an incremental software upgrade. Inter-system roaming may also require addition of Border Gateway routers to interconnect with a Roaming Service provider. The same 3GPP standards constraints apply to inter-PLMN handover across operational domains for inter-system roaming as for intra-system roaming. However, inter-system and inter-PLMN handover is more challenging due to the additional interfaces and operational dependencies between commercial carrier networks and the SWBN.

A.5.5 Commercial Network Roaming

Commercial carriers typically leverage roaming service providers to provide inter-network connectivity, security, and charging remediation functions. Roaming standards, such as IPX, are evolving to support QoS-enabled IP transport services, and therefore should support the services required for roaming with commercial carriers. However, inter-system roaming may have unique requirements as compared to commercial carrier roaming services, such as the support for the large number of regional network entities comprising the SWBN. Therefore, it will be beneficial to establish an SWBN roaming service to minimally support intra-system roaming. In order to support inter-system roaming, the SWBN roaming service could then interface to commercial roaming service providers, representing a single point-of-presence for the SWBN.

A.5.6 Roaming Interoperability

UE's conforming to 3GPP standards will be able to roam across regionally deployed networks. However, it is essential for the UEs to be configured with appropriate frequency bands, PLMN lists, and access parameters corresponding to associated roaming agreements. 3GPP compliant UE's will minimally support the following roaming-related behaviors:

- Scan supported/configured bands,
- Perform network and cell selection,
- Authenticate on a visited network.

After authentication on a visited network, an IP address is assigned, and the UE then has the ability to access IP services. If home routed session is initiated, then the home network assigns an associated IP address to the UE. If a local breakout session is initiated, then the visited network assigns an associated IP address to the UE.

A.5.7 Roaming Configurations

The solution will support home routed roaming configuration. Home routed configuration is when a user's traffic is routed back to the home network to enable the use of home applications and Internet access. The home routed case can support the majority of Public Safety applications and use cases. Home routed bearer flows benefit from QoS policies controlled in the home network. In addition, home routed provides many operational and security benefits, such as:

- Single point of authentication for applications
- Single point for firewall, intrusion detection/prevention, and anti-virus protection
- Activity logging and Internet access policy control

The solution will also support local breakout roaming configuration as needed for Public Safety applications. Local breakout configuration is when a user's traffic is routed within the visited network, and therefore is not routed back to the user's home network. Local breakout provides for optimization of bearer routing and access to visited network services. It should be noted that roamers may be subject to QoS policies of the local (i.e., visited) network. This is because 3GPP R8 standards allow the visited network to override QoS parameters from the home network. For this reason, the local services provided in the visited network are likely to be limited to IP services with static QoS and priority (e.g., best effort) for roaming users. It should be noted that the S9 interface is only applicable to local breakout scenarios. The S9 interface is used to provide dynamic charging and QoS policies from the home network to the visited network. Since use of local breakout scenarios are expected to be limited to static QoS policy, use of the S9 interface may not be required to support Public Safety applications. See section B for additional information regarding configurations used to support Public Safety applications.

A.6 Priority Access and QoS

LTE offers the most advanced QoS capabilities of any commercial cellular technology; however the technology must be properly configured for optimal public safety implementation and to support roaming (with carriers and other public safety regional systems). This section provides an overview of the solution while highlighting the interoperability configurations for public safety. These LTE configurations should be standardized across all public safety regional systems in order to facilitate nationwide interoperability. The system defined in this section is compliant with 3GPP TS 23.203.

A flexible priority access and QoS framework is provided by the solution:

- **Regional Flexibility**
Each public safety region has the flexibility to choose an LTE prioritization model to suit its need. For example, region 1 may prioritize responders based on role and region 2 may prioritize responders based on application. The region should have some latitude to choose how to prioritize devices and applications on the regional system.
- **Roaming Support**
Whether roaming between regional systems or roaming to a commercial LTE system, the prioritization framework can support a consistent and fair policy of mapping priority between systems.

The realization of this framework is standardization of LTE configuration parameters for public safety use, such as ARP, QCI, GBR, and MBR.

A.7 Security

Security is a critical aspect of the public safety broadband network solution. This section describes the comprehensive and interoperable security solution included in the offering.

Overall security architecture

3GPP standards have defined a suite of security related specifications for LTE systems. The 33 series of 3GPP specifications contains several documents defining various aspects of LTE and broadband application security architectures. From an interoperability perspective, of particular interest are the specifications 33.401 ("3GPP System Architecture Evolution (SAE); Security architecture"), 33.210 ("3G security; Network Domain Security (NDS); IP network layer security"), and 33.310 ("Network Domain Security/Authentication Framework (NDS/AF)"). The solution will fully support the requirements stated in these specifications to ensure secure inter-system interoperability.

The solution will support both the mandatory and certain optional aspects of the 3GPP SAE security architecture specification, as defined in 33.401. The optional aspects the solution considers mandatory align with recommendations given by the NPSTC Broadband Task Force. Specifically:

- Both control plane and bearer plane traffic will be encrypted over-the-air. This includes RRC signaling, NAS signaling, and user plane traffic.
- 33.401 requires the support of both the SNOW 3G and AES encryption algorithms. AES will be default choice in the solution, since it is a NIST/FIPS recommended algorithm for securing public safety communications.

The solution will utilize secure O&M protocols and methods to distribute software and configuration information to the network elements.

Network Domain Security

The solution will implement the 3GPP defined mechanisms for Network Domain Security, as defined in the 3GPP spec 33.210, "Network Domain Security, IP Network Layer Security". Per 33.210, the interfaces between the network entities in the network are to be secured using IPsec security associations. The security associations will be established and maintained using either IKE (Internet Key Exchange)v1 or IKEv2. Per 33.210, the Za interface is used to interface between two security domains and the Zb interface is used to interface between the various network entities within a single security domain. Specifically:

- NDS/IP inter-domain interface (Za) cryptographic protection via Security Gateways (SEGs) will be provided. The Za interface security associations will be established using IKEv1 or IKEv2. X.509 digital certificate based authentication will be utilized between SEGs in different security domains.
- NDS/IP intra-domain interfaces (Zb) as specified in 33.210 will be cryptographically protected unless within physically secure and/or fully trusted environments.

Inter-Domain Trust Establishment

In order to facilitate interoperability for establishment of trust across potentially large numbers of public safety security domains, a scalable mechanism is needed for establishing security associations, whether at the network domain level or applications/services level. Digital certificates and Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) based trust management are the methods defined in 3GPP specification 33.310 for achieving these goals.

The solution supports the methods defined in 33.310 for creating, exchanging, and validating digital certificates across security domains. These mechanisms ensure that regional broadband networks have policies and protocols in place to establish a basic, interoperable authentication framework. As discussed in 33.310, the selection and design of the appropriate PKI based trust models will need to be made (e.g. the use of cross-signed certificates between the security domains vs. the use of a trust bridge model via Bridge CAs). In addition, work will be needed to define public safety specific certificate policies that further enable interoperability.

Coordinated certificate policies can help interoperability by defining common rules for the usage of digital certificates in a system. Some examples of policy parameters that are important to interoperability include:

- consistent rules on certificate issuance vetting and authentication
- agreed upon methods of safeguarding Certificate Authorities
- personnel security controls
- selection of public key crypto key sizes and algorithms

By having such policy elements consistent across systems, the difficult task of policy mapping between security domains can be minimized.

MVPN Access to Home

The Waiver requirements specify that petitioners' systems allow the use of network layer MVPN access to any authorized site and to home networks on the deployed network. This requirement is designed to ensure the ability of first responders to securely connect back to their home systems when attaching to foreign wireless networks. Without this requirement, there is the risk some deployments may have their wireless networks configured to discard any traffic that is encrypted and destined to an external domain. This would be very problematic, as there are security compliance policies by CJIS, and NCIC (National Crime Information Center) that require the use of VPNs for remote user access.

CJIS (Criminal Justice Information System) requirements mandate the use of FIPS 140-2 validated encryption. Thus any user of a deployment utilizing a broadband waiver must use FIPS 140 validated solutions to be compliant with CJIS security policy and to access CJIS related services. The solution will use FIPS 140-2 compliant MVPN solutions for remote user access.

Application Security

Application security is first provided by limiting access to authenticated users through the use of MVPN access to the home system. Once access has been authorized and secured, user authentication to specific applications such as the local status page will be required per local policy.

The specific authentication framework has not been specified by 3GPP or PSCR. The following represent the desired capabilities of the application authentication method ultimately selected.

- The security framework should provide authentication and authorization information between security domains (e.g. between Waiver Recipients)
- The security framework should provide single sign-on solutions that are compatible with existing commercial web browser user agents.

The use of a federated identity management solution enables portability of identity information across different agencies. This is essential to enabling many application security interoperability use cases. The creation of such a federated identity management solution is a work in progress. As such, the final solution should be specified with input from the public safety and vendor communities, with objective of identifying and deploying the appropriate solutions to meet Interoperability requirements.

A.8 Devices

Delivery of user devices for Public Safety broadband agencies will be driven by the availability of an LTE chipset that supports standard 3GPP baseband protocols and RF operation in the 10 MHz of Public Safety spectrum (763 MHz to 768 MHz lower and 793MHz to 798 MHz upper). All devices will adhere to the 3GPP Release 8 air interface specification and the recommended

out of band emissions (OOBE) as specified in the waiver order, as well as existing OOBE requirements to protect Public Safety narrowband voice services in the 700MHz spectrum. The following are the user devices intended for early deployment Public Safety LTE networks:

USB-Dongle

Initial trial and early deployment networks will be supported by a USB-dongle device suitable for external connection to a host personal computer. A broad range of Public Safety legacy IP data applications including Internet, Mobile VPN, CAD, mobile office, text messaging, location, lookups, and records will be supported as well as uplink and downlink streaming video. The form factor of this device will follow commercial industry norms and be conducive to nomadic PC use both in and out of the vehicle.

The USB-dongle will support the 3GPP Release 8 standard interface to the LTE RAN, and operate as a 3GPP Power Class 3 device. The USB-dongle will be able to roam to other regional Public Safety LTE. Due to the physical size of the USB-dongle devices, the benefits due to 2X2 MIMO downlink will be limited.

Vehicle Modem

The vehicle modem is an essential component for vehicle-based first responders and law enforcement officers in either urban/suburban or rural environments. It will support the 3GPP Release 8 standard interface to the LTE RAN, nominally as a 3GPP Power Class 3 device, and potentially at higher power levels, depending on final FCC rules relating to interference protection, and ERIC's endorsement. The vehicle modem, equipped with a set of external high gain omni-directional MIMO antennas, offers improved link budget and throughput performance compared to embedded PC or dongle solutions and is key to extending per site coverage range, particularly in rural environments. The vehicle modem will be able to roam to other regional Public Safety LTE networks.

The vehicle modem will be suitably rugged for cab or trunk vehicle mounting and support Ethernet-based wired computers and peripherals, as well as internal GPS capability. A broad range of Public Safety legacy IP data applications including Internet, Mobile VPN, CAD, mobile office, text messaging, location, lookups, and records will be supported as well as uplink and downlink streaming video from the vehicle.

The vehicle modem is intended to be managed remotely and upgradable over the air via standard means such as OMA-DM.

Smartphone

A handheld device that operates on the PSST spectrum and serves as both a data and phone device is important to early Public Safety LTE deployments, particularly in urban/suburban environments where on-street or in-building portable coverage is provided. It will support the 3GPP Release 8 standard interface to the LTE RAN as a 3GPP Power Class 3 device, with internal MIMO antennas. The smartphone will be able to roam to other regional Public Safety LTE networks. The smartphone will have the capability of also roaming to a commercial network for data and telephony services as a backup to Public Safety LTE services.

A broad range of Public Safety legacy IP data applications including Internet, Mobile VPN, CAD, mobile office, text messaging, location, lookups, and records will be supported as well as uplink and downlink streaming video. The smartphone will be able to support VoIP services such as commercial PTT and telephony on the PS LTE network, as well as legacy circuit switched telephony. The device will be of a form factor suitable for belt or pocket, with user ergonomics as driven by the commercial market, but suitable for Public Safety use in a range of indoor and

outdoor environments. Standard commercial capabilities such as a high resolution camera, GPS, Bluetooth, and WLAN will be supported.

The smartphone is intended to be managed remotely and upgradable over the air via standard means such as OMA-DM.

B. Applications

The FCC has identified in their 10-79 order a list of minimum waiver applications potential waiver grantees must support. These applications provide the foundation for meaningful nationwide interoperability. This section will demonstrate how the waiver system will support these applications.

B.1 Internet Access

Today, responders typically utilize their vehicle-docked Mobile Data Terminal (i.e. ruggedized laptop) to access the Internet over a secure VPN to their home agency Intranet. The responder's vehicle typically contains a 3G commercial cellular modem. In this usage model, a public safety responder "looks" like a mobile enterprise employee. An IT administrator from the agency facilitates the (M)VPN solution used in the vehicle and provides an agency Intranet. Like corporations, the agency Intranet contains valuable data and resources necessary for responders to do their job (as does the greater Internet). Also, the IT administrator:

- establishes policies as to which Internet sites may and may not be accessed
- logs responder activities on the Internet
- provides virus/firewall protection

As a technology, LTE provides 2 methods to access the Internet: (1) by the responder's home system (i.e. home routed traffic) and (2) by the roamed-to (visited) system (i.e. local breakout). The UE selects an access point name (APN) identifier and the EPC determines whether the APN is for home routed or local breakout traffic. **The system is configured to provide Internet Access by first accessing the responder's home system** (i.e. Internet/Intranet traffic is home-routed). This will allow the home agency to continue to support the above enterprise bullet points. This is accomplished by either adjusting the default APN in the responder's HSS record or by requiring the responder's home APN to be programmed into the device (and used during attachment).

Serving the Internet from a home APN lessens the need for additional APNs on the device. Each additional APN may imply the device connects to more and more network segments (and subsequently has multiple IP addresses); increasing complexity and security risks at the device. Therefore, home-routed Internet Access reduces the need for a "local APN" while roaming and improves security on the device.

If the responder's device is allowed to directly access the Internet from the visited system, it bypasses home agency logging, web-site policy, and firewall protections. This would be very harmful to public safety. As such, responders visiting the ADCOM system will be forwarded to their home network, to facilitate internet access in accord with internal policies governing such use. First responders inside their home network will authenticate using the MVPN solution, and from there access the internet through the use of a dedicated proxy server.

B.2 VPN Access to Any Authorized Site and to Home Networks

The FCC has identified roaming onto commercial networks as an essential component for public safety to obtain the bandwidth it needs in a crisis. Further, connection to the commercial operator may likely traverse a roaming clearinghouse. In some cases, even the Internet may be used to carry public safety responder traffic whilst roaming. For these reasons, public safety

should not expose control or media traffic to these untrusted networks. **A secure VPN or MVPN is provided for confidentiality and integrity of the responder's UE traffic.** If utilized, a matching device client may be necessary. A dedicated (M)VPN server may also be required and may be deployed with the EPC or agency, as the regional system dictates.

In addition to the description provided in the previous Internet Access section, it is important to note NPSTC's recommendation for VPN access cited secure access to public safety databases and agency reporting by way of the responder's home system.

B.3 Status/Information "Homepage"

The Status/Information Homepage (SIH) builds upon the two previous features. **Access to the local SIH will be provided by way of Internet Access from the home system** (see reasoning in section B.1). Because the content of this web page is sensitive, it must be protected as it traverses un-trusted networks (see reasoning in section B.2).

The SIH is envisioned to provide home and roaming responders with incident-specific information, alerts, system status, weather, traffic, and other information. This information may come from Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) terminals, responders, or in the future the Next Generation 911.

Because routing to the UE's home system is assumed for Internet access the following techniques may be utilized to obtain access to a visited system's SIH:

- **Explicit Addressing**
The responder explicitly enters the URL (e.g. <https://sih.adcom911.org>) of the region they wish to connect with into their web-browser or selects from a pre-populated list of URLs in the browser. Although this requires responders to know the URLs, or the correct URL to choose, for the systems they wish to obtain information from, it is the most straight-forward approach. Additionally, a well-known national URL could be provided which contains links to all regional SIHs.
- **Location Mapping**
Responders attempt to access a well known URL and the home system uses location services to redirect the request to the serving region's SIH. This method would require some form of user location information, such as GPS coordinates or serving cell ID, to be provided to the home system. This also requires a supporting directory service which maps user location to status home page address.

For initial deployments, the Explicit Addressing method is utilized until further standardization or policy definition is provided.

Because the SIH will contain sensitive information and be accessed by many different responders (and roaming responders), **role-based authorizations are necessary to protect SIH content.** Because it is impractical for every SIH to contain subscription and authorization information for every public safety device in the U.S., a method is necessary to provide federated identity management to a SIH server in a visited system. The visiting responder's authenticated role must be known by the visited SIH and only information the responder is authorized for (based on role) should be presented. One such widely-adopted technique for providing federated identity management is the Security Association Markup Language (SAML) framework.

B.4 Access to Responders Under the Incident Command System

The National Incident Command System (NIMS) has defined the Incident Command System (ICS) to help quickly coordinate and organize mutual aid situations for typically large incidents.

ICS offers many benefits including a command and control structure, common vocabulary, staging, incident action plan, and integrated communications.

Application servers used for Mutual Aid may be deployed in a variety of ways:

- by the region requesting mutual aid assistance
- by a hosting entity
- on the Internet
- by an on-scene command vehicle (see section 4.5)

Regardless of deployment, applications used for ICS access (such as an ICS server or mutual aid communications service) must be accessible by both home and roaming UEs in the public safety region where the incident is taking place. It may also be necessary for responders outside the incident region to access the Mutual Aid application(s). This requires the public safety region to support an IP plan with route-ability between these different application deployments and home/roaming devices. Techniques that will be required to support this include:

- Static IP addresses
- NAT/NAPT
- DNS
- IPv4v6 translation

B.5 Field-Based Server Applications

Public safety today will deploy “command vans” and other tactical mobile vehicles to address specialized incidents, such as hurricanes. Typically, these vehicles use cellular technology as the “last mile” for an application server co-resident in the command van. Similarly, the LTE air interface will serve as “last mile” for field-based application servers (both fixed and mobile applications).

These application servers must be accessible by:

- responders homed to the same public safety region as deploying the application
- roamers in the same public safety region as deploying the application
- responders homed in other public safety regions or carriers
- Internet users with authorization

In order to achieve this, it is anticipated one or more LTE modems will exist in the command van. From LTE’s perspective, each modem will be treated as a UE (i.e. will have an IMSI, be authenticated, etc.), however HSS configuration will allocate the LTE modem a static IP address (part of a well-known local APN in the region). In order to be Internet-visible, this static IP address will have to be NATed to the larger Internet and Internet-visible DNS records must be created. In lieu of providing a static IP address for the command van modem, it is also possible to provide a dynamic IP address and utilize a dynamic DNS service (whereby the dynamic address is directly or indirectly Internet-routable). Such an approach may be more suitable for a command van that serves multiple regional systems. Finally, proper PCC configuration will be necessary to provide suitable “last mile” QoS resources using the LTE air interface. These field-based server applications may also access home-based server applications to coordinate and retrieve additional data from the suite of hosted server applications.

C. Reliability and Availability

The solution provides for high reliability and high availability for the following network components:

- Data Center and NOC
- LTE Enhanced Packet Core (EPC)
- Transport network

- Radio Access Network (RAN)
- Mobile and portable User Equipment

In addition, the solution also includes support for a MVPN which enables multiple access technologies, such as WLAN, 3G, and commercial carrier 4G networks. Please refer to section A.4 for additional information on the MVPN. The MVPN provides an additional level of disaster resilience by virtue of access to those networks, in that if a network becomes congested or goes offline, Public Safety users will be able to obtain service on alternate surviving networks. The Adcom 911 network will use a combination of fiber optic looped networks and licensed redundant microwave paths to ensure network availability

C.1 Regional Data Center and Network Operations Center

In order to maintain service availability, the network has been designed with multiple layers of redundancy and resiliency. The network can be deployed such that module failures, node failures, and even failure of an entire data center site will not degrade network service availability. The Regional Data Center and NOC can be deployed in a fully-redundant configuration, such that a catastrophic failure of a data center location will not result in the loss of critical functionality, since all operations and traffic can be served by an alternate data center. Adcom 911 is investigating the feasibility of connecting to a geographically redundant core in the future, whether self owned and maintained or owned by a separate entity.

Network elements are modular and fault tolerant, providing advanced high availability features. The high availability elements contain internally redundant components which include:

- Redundant data path switch fabrics
- Redundant control path switch fabrics
- Multiple power supplies using separate power feeds and buses
- Redundant network processing modules
- Redundant application processor modules

Server redundancy is supported. In the event of a server failure, redundant server nodes are invoked. High availability network elements include load balancing for application processing modules. In the event of a failure of a module, traffic will be distributed over the remaining active modules. Modules are hot swappable, with repair and replacement taking place without disruption of normal operations. The re-initiation of the configuration and software takes place upon replacement of the module prior to being placed into service.

C.2 Enhanced Packet Core

The EPC is comprised of the following standards-compliant network elements:

- Home Subscriber System (HSS)
- Policy and Charging Rules Function (PCRF)
- Serving Gateway (SGW)
- Packet Data Gateway (PGW)
- Mobility Management Entity (MME)
- Element Manager System (EMS)

These components are internally redundant and designed to provide robust hardware reliability and service assurance. The solution is able to support EPC component pooling to achieve a highly available and resilient system with disaster recovery capabilities. Operation and maintenance components can similarly be deployed independently in redundant and geographically diverse locations.

C.3 Transport Network

Transport network resiliency is accomplished by enabling an IP mesh backbone network. As an analogy, the public Internet is highly available due to inherent mesh and/or ring connection of core routers. Additional resilience in the "last mile" links can be supported by deploying redundant links between the backbone and the network sites. Ethernet switches which comprise the transport nodes also use redundant hardware with dual homed switch ports. Failure of a switch or optical interface module will not result in the loss of traffic flow through the mission critical core. If any failures of switches, links or modules occur, traffic will be switched to a backup module or port. Interface redundancy allows backup links and ports. In addition, Metro fiber rings can be leveraged to connect the cell sites and data centers. Agency networks are equipped with redundant links to each of the data centers. Adcom 911 will use a combination of fiber optic transport and licensed microwave to ensure network availability.

C.4 Radio Access Network

The network site civil facilities are constructed according to industry best practice standards for:

- Building construction
- Seismic robustness
- Fire suppression
- Lightning and power surge protection
- Electromagnetic energy safety and interference management
- Power Utility service interconnect and backup power sources

The solution includes site hardening standards which cover the design, construction, and maintenance aspects for each of these disciplines.

The solution also leverages state-of-the-art system-on-chip (SoC) processors. These processors enable an exponential reduction of the number of chips and power consumption of electronic modules as compared to previous generation technologies. As a result, the Mean Time to Failure (MTTF) of electronic modules has increased significantly as compared to previous generation technologies. This has enabled a reduction in the number of redundant modules while maintaining required levels of service availability.

In addition, the solution will include support for a mobile site to provide coverage replacement and/or additional site capacity. This approach requires manual transport of the mobile site to the target area. Therefore, this capability is targeted at planned events and large-scale incidents.

C.5 Mobile and Portable User Equipment

The mobile and portable User Equipment (UE) are hardened in accordance with Public Safety best-practices. Generally, the eco-system for LTE 700 MHz broadband Public Safety UE's is still emerging. However, we expect that as the eco-system matures, a wide range of device capabilities will be available to Public Safety markets, spanning low-end commercial grade devices to high-end devices compliant with military-specifications.

D. Radio Frequency (RF) Engineering

RF system performance factors such as coverage footprint, throughput, and capacity depend upon many different variables in RF design, including but not limited to the number of users, desired site density, system cost, traffic model, etc. As such, these variables are interrelated, so that changes in one variable inevitably impact the others. The ADCOM 911 system is designed to support current users and applications in the most cost effective manner and the design is

scalable for future expansion. The following paragraphs describe the tools and methodology used in designing this network.

D.1 Radio Access Network Planning

The ADCOM 911 RAN design leverages extensive experience in modeling and designing wireless packet data networks, as well as extensive experience in RF propagation analysis.

The coverage prediction tools used in this analysis follow a two step process. First, an initial RF propagation analysis of the service area is performed using known models such as Okumura with shadow loss and TSB-88 statistical methods to provide a highly reliable prediction of coverage performance. Second, the tool performs a discrete event Monte Carlo simulation to model the LTE system based on current and future requirements. This detailed simulation characterizes the system performance and interference analysis based on a particular number of users and a traffic model. Coverage maps are based on these simulation results, which depict coverage at certain performance levels. Coverage maps for the ADCOM 911 LTE Network service area are provided in [Appendix D](#) of this document. Section D.1.4 of this document provides details of the traffic model used in our simulations.

D.1.1 RF Propagation analysis

The system is designed with coverage prediction tools, which were developed to provide an accurate prediction of radio coverage for a particular system by applying proven models to detailed system and environmental data across large geographical areas.

The system factors analyzed in the coverage modeling include: frequency, distance, transmitter power, receiver sensitivity, antenna height, and antenna gain. Environmental factors such as terrain variations, obstructions, vegetation, buildings, ambient noise, interference, and land-use in general are also taken into consideration for the analysis, using the data provided by environmental and topographical databases. Employing the knowledge gained from Motorola's many years of practical experience and coverage testing, these coverage designs are performed by computing coverage, and throughput on every tile in a defined service area, thus providing the most accurate coverage prediction and reliability results.

D.1.2 Network Capacity and Throughput Analysis

The design methodology for the network was intended to meet, at a minimum, the current requirements of ADCOM 911 member agencies. However, it is recognized that over time ADCOM 911 member agencies will require a more bandwidth intensive traffic model. Further, some member agencies may choose to limit use of commercial carrier networks thus changing the traffic model of the ADCOM 911 LTE network. With these goals in mind, the ADCOM 911 LTE network is designed to carry a certain amount of load per user per busy hour as explained in the "Modeling Assumptions" section below. This approach gives different ADCOM 911 member agencies the flexibility to vary the mix of application types that constitute this network load per user. It also allows the agencies to create a prioritization scheme and standard operating procedures that govern the use of fixed and shared resources in the network under normal and emergency conditions.

D.1.3 Scalability, expandability, and cost effective design

In any wireless network, the goals of coverage and capacity are intertwined and inversely proportional. Keeping in mind the conflicting needs of a cost effective design and high capacity, the network design methodology allows ADCOM 911 member agencies the use of 4G type broadband applications while at the same time maximizing coverage from the available sites to ensure a cost effective solution. This approach anticipates the current capacity requirements

and ensures the ability to add further capacity with the addition of sites in the future. ADCOM 911 anticipates the need for a larger number of sites over time to support extensive use of streaming video. Our design offers a flexible approach starting with an affordable network deployment optimized for coverage with a plan to build capacity as additional funding and capacity needs are identified.

D.1.4 Modeling Assumptions

To date much of Public Safety wireless data usage has been limited to narrowband networks and few data points are available to shed light on Public Safety usage on 4th generation broadband networks. While commercial wireless data usage has been increasing significantly in recent years, the more recent widespread use of smart phones has provided some insights into potential data consumption on 4th generation broadband networks.

In order to arrive at a suitable broadband network profile for Public Safety, ADCOM 911 made certain assumptions for traffic usage in the ADCOM 911 region.

The following parameters were also used for this design:

- 95% area reliability.
- Coverage based on up to 4 retries.
- Mobile on street coverage using 23 dBm (200 mw) subscribers.
- 90 concurrent users per site
- Average cell edge data rates of 768 Kbps downlink and 200 Kbps uplink.
- 14.9 dB antenna gain at the eNodeB.
- Antennas heights ranging from 75 – 100 feet (unless required otherwise by ADCOM 911).
- Single Frequency Reuse of the 10 MHz PSST spectrum in a 5+5 MHz configuration.

A list of initial planned sites and coverage maps is provided in [Appendix D](#) of this document.

D.2 Interference Coordination

The solution will employ several techniques and features to mitigate interference among Band 14 eNB's within a region and with adjacent regions. These fall into two general categories: Network Planning and eNB Features. Note that Network Planning techniques may be applied to equipment from any vendor, and thus should be the first line of defense from an interoperability point of view. However, in a multi-vendor environment, eNB Features are dependent on vendor support for specific features and compatibility of the vendor implementations in terms of strategies and optimizations as applied to intra-band interference mitigation. Thus it is possible that vendors of adjacent regions will be required to optimize and/or adapt their eNB feature implementations for interference mitigation compatibility. Below are techniques and features which may be employed in the system:

D.2.1 Network Planning

LTE system capacity and coverage performance depend on interference levels; therefore, interference mitigation is a primary objective of LTE RF system design. Several measures are taken during the system design phase to mitigate interference including selecting appropriate antenna patterns, adjusting the individual sector antenna tilts, and selecting optimal site locations and site separation distances.

D.2.1.1 Site Separation

An LTE system can be designed as noise limited or interference limited, depending on the separation distance between sites. In the case of a noise limited design, the coverage boundary

is reached when the desired signal level is within a given threshold of the thermal noise floor. In contrast, when sites are deployed close together in a geographically contiguous manner, performance becomes limited by the co-channel interference as opposed to the thermal noise floor. The site separation distance also depends on the propagation environment and is selected to ensure that all coverage and interference requirements are met. Interference is attenuated more readily in environments where the propagation path loss slope is high and less readily in environments where the propagation path loss slope is low. The proposed vendor's LTE design procedure and tools account for these differences in propagation environment as well as the noise limited versus interference limited considerations when determining the optimal site locations and separation distances.

D.2.1.2 Antenna Down-tilt

Down-tilting is the method of effectively adjusting the vertical radiation pattern of the antenna of the base station to direct the main energy downwards and reduce the energy directed towards the horizon. Down-tilting can be used to improve the level of coverage close to the site where "nulls" (e.g. coverage holes) may exist due to the effective height of the antenna. Down-tilting can also be used to reduce interference caused by reflections or undesired RF propagation beyond a predetermined footprint.

The final phase of the design process incorporates further detail into the design. This phase may include such items as collecting drive data to be used to tune or calibrate the propagation prediction model, and fine tuning of parameter settings, such as antenna down-tilting. This final design process is required in the deployment of a system. The main benefits of downtilting are:

- Control range of site
- Reduce energy at the horizon
- Maximize effective coverage closer to the site
- Reduce co-channel interference in adjacent sectors

The amount of down-tilt depends on the height of the antenna above the ground, the characteristics of the terrain, and the vertical beam-width of the antenna. The horizontal antenna beam width is selected to be narrow enough to limit interference between sectors yet wide enough to ensure reliable coverage. The vertical antenna beam width is selected to balance good coverage within the serving sector and interference mitigation to distant sectors. Antenna tilts are adjusted for each sector to optimize coverage within the serving sector while attenuating interference to distant sectors.

D.2.2 eNB Features

D.2.2.1 Static ICIC:

Inter-cell Interference Coordination (ICIC) is part of the 3GPP standards. It is recognized as a means to improve coverage and edge of cell performance. This feature is intended to minimize inter-cell interference by providing a fixed, static method of allocating resource blocks between cells within the system. This method relies exclusively on information contained in each eNB, and as such does not require the use of messaging across the X2 interface between eNBs nor does it require any kind of dynamic coordination between eNB scheduler processes. Another aspect of this static ICIC method is support for wideband and narrowband services by allowing the independent scheduler processes to allocate the entire channel bandwidth (all resource blocks) to a single user if needed. An important realization of the use of static ICIC methods is that the real-world traffic distributions are highly non-uniform spatially and temporally. The static ICIC method takes advantage of this non-uniform, time variant traffic to provide maximum coverage and performance for most scheduling opportunities by in essence providing frequency reuse in those situations. This static ICIC method may also be known as

Preferred Frequency Reuse. The concept behind this method is to provide each cell with a list of preferred resource blocks for allocations and to make each cell's list unique to avoid interference with adjacent cells.

D.2.2.2 Semi-static ICIC:

Semi-static ICIC is also part of the 3GPP standards. This feature is intended to minimize inter-cell interference by making use of 3GPP standardized messaging across the X2 interface between eNBs. Measurement reports exchanged between eNBs over the X2 interface can be used to support interference coordination in both the downlink and uplink. Semi-static ICIC relies on three types of measurement reports between eNBs. Reporting of Relative Narrowband Transmit Power (RNTP) between neighbor cells enables downlink ICIC. In the uplink, the standard supports reporting of a reactive Overload Indicator (OI), which indicates the level of uplink interference and noise. The standard also supports a second uplink indicator, High Interference Indicator (HII), which allows an eNB to report to neighboring eNBs that it will soon be scheduling uplink traffic by one or more cell-edge UEs in certain parts of the bandwidth. These three measurements can be exchanged on a periodic basis between neighboring eNBs to allow the eNBs to reconfigure their usage of Resource Blocks.

D.2.2.3 Frequency Selective Scheduling:

OFDM systems can take advantage of frequency diversity and frequency selectivity gain via scheduler algorithms. Frequency diversity gain is achieved by allocating a UE in subcarriers spread across the entire carrier bandwidth. Frequency selectivity gain is achieved by allocating an UE a contiguous set of sub-bands within some fraction of the carrier bandwidth that is favorable to that UE based on narrowband fading conditions and/or interference. Frequency diversity scheduling may be preferred for users with high mobility while frequency selective scheduling is preferred for users with low mobility.

E. Testing

This section of the document describes the activities associated with testing which validates key functionality, performance and interoperability requirements of the PS LTE solution. This is in addition to the extensive testing performed by the solution provider in their internal laboratories to ensure conformance of their LTE solution to 3GPP standards. An outline of this testing can be provided by our solutions provider. ADCOM 911 is currently and will continue to participate in the PSCR demonstration network. Our close proximity to Boulder, CO (26 miles) offers us distinct advantages in interoperability testing. In order to meet the requirement of the Waiver Order, a trial activity will be planned using our selected PSLTE solution. This trial activity will constitute and form the basis for initial testing of the system. This section provides an overview of the trial activities (initial testing).

The trial lifecycle is broken into four stages: Site readiness, installation activities, interoperability testing, and test execution for specific functionality and applications.

Site Readiness: This includes all activities related to preparing the chosen site(s) for equipment installation. Site readiness begins after the sites have been identified for the trial.

Installation: This includes all activities related to installing the trial equipment. This stage is started once site readiness has completed and ends when all the equipment associated with the trial network has been installed. This stage also includes any testing to verify that the equipment was installed correctly (ref Health Check).

IOT: This stage specifies the interoperability tests executed as part of the trial network. It includes all activities related to validating that other supplier components of the trial network are

functioning correctly with our solutions provider's components of the trial network prior to initiating trial testing.

There are two aspects of interoperability testing that must be addressed: 1) The Network, and 2) Devices. The network component validates that the other suppliers' network elements are sufficiently functional with our selected supplier's network components to initiate trial testing. The devices component validates that the devices used in the trial are sufficiently functional with our network components to initiate trial testing. The signaling procedures for the different interfaces will be tested using system level use cases as defined in the table below.

Figure 1.0 Interface Procedure to System Use Case Mapping – S1

Interface	Interface Specification Procedure	System Level Use Case
S1-MME	Reset	Link Management
	S1 Setup	
	Handover	S1 Based Handover
	E-RAB Setup, Modify, and Release	Dedicated Bearers
	Initial UE/Context	Attach, Detach, Authentication, TAU
	UE Context Request, Release Modification	Attach, Detach, Dedicated Bearers
	Uplink/Downlink NAS Transport, NAS Delivery/Error Indication	Attach, Detach, Authentication, TAU, Dedicated Bearers
S1-U	GTP Procedures	Link Management
	Bearer w/o Fragmentation	Uplink/Downlink Bearer Traffic
	Bearer with Fragmentation	Uplink/Downlink Bearer Traffic

The system level use cases that will be used to trigger and drive messaging for the IOT interfaces are detailed below:

S1-MME

- Link Management
- Attach
- Release
- Service Request
- Tracking Area Updates
- Detach
- Authentication
- Dedicated Bearers
- Handovers

S1-U

- Link Management
- Non-fragmented IP over GTP-U
- Fragmented IP over GTP-U

Uu-LTE: This is demonstrated using the devices. This will also have been demonstrated through device vendor specific IOT testing in the lab.

Test Execution: This stage specifies the functional and performance tests executed as part of the trial. This stage is started once interoperability testing has completed. The following aspects will be tested:

- Inter-Node Communication Verification
- Operations and Maintenance (OAM)
- Single User Stationary Calls
- Multiple Users Stationary Calls
- Single User Throughput vs. Mobility
- Single User with QoS
- Multiple Users with QoS
- Multiple Users Mobility with QoS

As part of the goal to achieve nationwide interoperability, the following applications and interfaces will be tested as part of the trial activities, with testing distributed over time and as the technology matures (features are added) and the standards evolve. The applications and interfaces to be tested in the initial trial timeframe (2010) are noted. The interfaces that are in support of the required roaming model will be tested in two ways. Those interfaces that are part of the roaming feature will be tested in our supplier's internal laboratory environment. As systems are deployed in the field, and as we encounter other vendors' equipment outside of our home network, we will actively work to conduct the proper IOT testing with that agency (local or regional) and their supplier to verify the implemented solution. In this way we will address the fundamental roaming requirement and in testing the interfaces (visited to home) listed below.

Applications –

- Internet access (Initial Trial)
- VPN access to any authorized site and to home networks
- Status or information homepage
- Access to responders under the Incident Command System
- Field-based server applications (Initial Trail)

Interfaces

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| • Uu-LTE air interface (Initial Trial) | • S10-MME to MME support for |
| • S6a-Visited MME to Home HSS | Category 1 handover support |
| • S8-Visited SGW to Home PGW | • X2-eNB to eNB (Initial Trial) |
| • S9-Visited PCRF to Home PCRF
for dynamic policy arbitration | |

For the trial network, a configuration consisting of the following elements (in addition to tools and transport elements) will be used as the test bed: eNB, UE (USB dongle, VSM, and/or Handheld Portable, availability to be specified in our Roadmap over time), MME, S/P GW, and HSS/PCRF.

The software used in the test bed and as part of the verification trial is compliant to 3GPP Release 8 of the LTE standard.

A listing of LTE test tools utilized by the solution is included in H.Appendix C.

F. Deployment

As this network is intended to provide coverage within the total geopolitical boundaries of Adams County Colorado and the properties of the Denver International Airport (DIA), Adcom

911 plans to deploy this system over a 3 year period. The first six months of deployment will include vendor selection, network design finalization, project planning review and site readiness tasks. Next we install 10 -15 primary sites used for initial testing to determine user data profiles. These profiles and the initial coverage footprint will be used to design the rest of the network.

A Gantt chart listing the major Milestone tasks is supplied in [Appendix E](#).

The initial proposed service area is the entirety of Adams County, Colorado and the entire property of DIA. Adams County encompasses approximately 1,200 square miles with a population of 440,000; it is 18 miles from north to south and 72 miles from east to west.

Adcom 911 will implement a Evolved Packet Core (Core) at the Adcom 911 Center. The eNBs will be strategically located to maximize coverage and capacity. Through the initial consultations with LTE vendors, Adcom 911 will identify 10-15 preliminary sites that will be primary access points for the network. These primary sites will be constructed first and used for initial testing and for familiarization with the LTE network. Adcom 911 will work with the vendor to determine data usage profiles, model the capacity/coverage of the system, and identify the remaining sites. The eNB sites will be located on a combination of existing radio towers and available public buildings. Based on initial estimates the network will have approximately 36 eNB sites installed throughout the County and DIA property. The final element of the wireless delivery system is the 700 MHz LTE user devices. Based on initial availability from vendors the proposed system will utilize a variety of devices (USB dongle, trunk mounted modems, fixed building modems) as they become available through the vendors.

The project will utilize existing and new fiber infrastructure to supply high-speed, high-capacity network transport to and from the network core and to the remote tower aggregation points. In order to connect all eNB sites, the system will require microwave connections between towers to aggregate data to points where high-speed fiber network access exists. Adcom 911 and DIA have existing microwave links will be re-tasked to provide backhaul connection for some of the eNB sites in the field to fiber aggregation points. Additional backhaul links will be added to complete the site topology as required, allowing for 45 Mbps or greater backhaul to each site. The network will use a variety of licensed microwave technologies to accomplish the backhaul depending on the required bandwidth and geographical requirements.

G. Operations, Administration and Maintenance

The OAM&P solution is comprehensive and standards-based. It encompasses the entire lifecycle, including system design, assembly and staging, installation and commissioning, operations, optimization, and billing. The operations solution includes Fault Management, Configuration Management, Accounting Management, and Performance Management (FCAPS) support for the system infrastructure and devices, as well as the following advanced capabilities:

Network Management System (NMS). The NMS provides an integrated point of control for the system. It includes network monitoring and recovery, security monitoring, performance management analysis and reporting, integrated configuration management, and infrastructure software upgrade.

Over The Air (OTA) Device Management. The device management solution is an industry standard solution that works with any Open Management Alliance (OMA) client device. The solution Device Manager provides an easy-to-use interface to perform software upgrade, configuration and provisioning of a variety of public safety devices, including portables, vehicular modems, dongles, and mobile data terminals.

Self Organizing Network (SON). The system SON solution, fully based on 3GPP standards, provides a self-configuring, self-healing, and self-optimizing RAN solution. System planning requirements are significantly reduced, as cell neighbors and LTE physical cell identifiers are automatically determined by the RAN infrastructure. Infrastructure equipment is automatically discovered and provisioned. The SON solution should simplify emergency coverage such as Cell On Wheels (COW). Key features of the SON offering include:

Automatic Neighbor Relations (ANR), which automatically determines the neighbors for each cell in the network, and continuously optimizes the neighbour lists.

Automatic Physical Cell ID (PCI), which automatically computes the LTE physical cell identifier for each cell in the network.

Automatic Load Balancing, which biases the handoff decisions based on the load presented in a particular cell.

Automatic Handover Optimization, which optimizes the handovers between cells to eliminate too-late and too-early handovers.

Integrated Subscriber Provisioning. The solution provides an integrated subscriber provisioning solution that simplifies the process of adding new broadband subscribers to the Regional Public Safety System and the Agency.

Integrated Billing. The system provides an integrated billing solution that supplies charging information, including the ability to support complex roaming and usage-based accounting. The billing solution provides robust data analysis, reporting, invoicing and data warehousing.

OAM&P exhibits the following points of interoperability:

- The self-organizing network (SON) consists of use cases and interfaces defined by 3GPP and algorithmic processing to be defined by each vendor. SON algorithm compatibility must be verified between vendors. Automatic Neighbor Relations (ANR) and Automatic Physical Cell ID (PCI) are two examples of SON algorithms that need to be verified for interoperability between LTE vendors. This interoperability must be demonstrated within a multi-vendor regional network as well as across regional boundaries.
- From a security perspective, the OA&M authentication and authorization framework utilizes industry standard secure protocols to enable operational access within the system. The interoperability solution leverages SSH , HTTPS and SNMPv3 to maintain confidentiality and integrity of management related information. User authentication and authorization is enabled through the use of LDAP and TACACS+. In addition, where web based UIs are provided, the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is supported enabling single sign-on authorization across different administrative user interfaces within the system.
- Subscriber provisioning use cases and interfaces between the Public Safety Agency, Regional Public Safety Network and the Commercial Carrier Network must be formalized.
- Devices should be OMA-compliant in order to support standards-based device management.

Appendices

Appendix A. Definitions and Acronyms

ADCOM 911	Adams County Communication Center, Inc.
ARP	Allocation and Retention Priority
BBTF	Broadband Task Force
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information System
DNS	Domain Name Service
EPC	Enhanced Packet Core
E-RAB	EUTRAN Radio Access Bearer
FIPS	Federal Information Protection Standards
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTP	Generic Tunneling Protocol
HAAT	Height Above Average Terrain
HO	Handover
HSS	Home Subscriber Server
ICIC	Inter-Cell Interference Coordination
IKE	Internet Key Exchange
IOT	Inter-Operability Testing
IP	Internet Protocol
IPX	IP Exchange (see http://www.gsmworld.com/our-work/programmes-and-initiatives/ip-networking/ipi_documents.htm)
LTE	Long Term Evolution
MBMS	Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Service
MME	Mobility Management Entity
MVPN	Mobile Virtual Private Network
NAPT	Network Address and Port Translation
NAS	Non-Access Stratum
NAT	Network Address Translation
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NOC	Network Operations Center
NPSTC	National Public Safety Telecommunications Council

OAM&P	Operations, Administration, Maintenance, and Provisioning
OMA-DM	Open Mobile Alliance – Device Management
OOBE	Out of Band Emissions
PC	Personal Computer
PCRF	Policy and Charging Rules Function
PDN	Packet Data Network
PGW	PDN Gateway
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PLMN ID	Public Land Mobile Network Identifier
PMIP	Proxy Mobile IP
PSST	Public Safety Spectrum Trust
PTT	Push To Talk
QCI	QoS Class Identifier
QoS	Quality of Service
RAN	Radio Access Network
RAT	Radio Access Technology
RFI	Request for Information
SGW	Serving Gateway
SIB	System Information Block
SON	Self Organizing Network
TAU	Tracking Area Update
TS	Technical Specification
TSB	Telecommunications System Bulletin
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
UE	User Equipment
VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WAN	Wide Area Network

Appendix B. LTE/EPC Functions and Interfaces

This section provides a detailed description of the LTE RAN and EPC infrastructure elements, as well as their corresponding interfaces, and is provided as a supplement to sections A.1, A.2 and A.3.

eNB - The eNodeB (eNB) provides the user plane and control plane protocol terminations toward the UE. The eNB consists of the inter-working function between the backhaul interface and the base band interface, the base band processing elements for the air interface, and the radios.

- Radio Resource Management - Assignment, Re-assignment, and Release of radio resources
 - Radio Bearer Control (RBC) - Responsible for the Establishment, Maintenance, and Release of radio resources associated with specific radio bearers. The RBC function must maintain the quality of existing sessions when conditions change due to environmental and mobility activity.
 - Radio Admission Control (RAC) - Responsible for maximizing the radio resource utilization by intelligent admission or rejection of new radio bearer requests.
 - Connection Mobility Control (CMC) - Responsible for the management of radio resources during active or idle mode mobility of the UEs.
 - Dynamic Resource Allocation (DRA) - Packet Scheduler (PS) - Responsible for the scheduling of both user plane and control plane packets over the air interface. Scheduling takes into account QoS requirements of users, radio conditions, available resources, etc. to efficiently utilize the radio resources for all active users.
- MME Selection when UE initially attaches - A single eNB may have communication links to multiple MMEs. The controlling MME for each session must be selected if the UE does not indicate a specific MME to be used, or if the MME specified by the UE is unreachable.
- Routing user plane data to the SGW - A single eNB may have communication links to multiple SGWs. The data stream for each UE must be routed to the appropriate SGW.
- Scheduling and transmission of paging messages received from the MME.
- Scheduling and transmission of broadcast information received from the MME or configured from the Element Manager - The scheduling on the appropriate radio resource block and periodic broadcasting is performed by the eNB.
- Measurement gathering for use in scheduling and mobility decisions - Scheduling and handover decisions are performed based on uplink related measurement data from the eNB and downlink related measurement data from the UE. The eNB configures the measuring and reporting criteria and collects the data for input to the scheduling and handover functions.
- Radio Protocol Support
 - Radio Protocol Support
 - Physical Layer (Control and Bearer)

- MAC (Control and Bearer)
- RLC (Control and Bearer)
- PDCP (Control and Bearer)
- RRC (Control)
- Session trace
- Inter-eNB handover preparation, Context & Buffer forwarding, Inter-cell interference coordination over X2 interface.
- eNB also forwards buffered downlink data during the Inter eNB handovers using non guaranteed delivery of user plane PDUs.

MME - The MME (Mobility Management Entity) manages authenticating users on the EPC and tracks active and idle users in the RAN. The MME pages users when triggered by new data arriving for an idle user at the assigned SGW. When a user attaches to an eNB, the eNB selects a serving MME. The serving MME selects a SGW and a PGW to handle the users bearer packets. The MME provides the following functions:

- Non-Access Stratum (NAS) Signaling. The MME is the termination point in the network for ciphering/integrity protection for NAS signaling and handles the security key management.
- Authentication: The MME is responsible for authenticating the UE by interacting with the HSS and is also responsible for the generation and allocation of temporary identities to UEs.
- Idle State Mobility Handling. The MME is responsible for idle mode UE tracking and paging procedure including retransmissions. The MME handles page request to its associated eNBs that contained the tracking area list last registered by the UE.
- EPC Bearer Control. The MME is involved in the bearer activation/deactivation process and is also responsible for selecting the SGW and PDN-GW for a UE at the initial attach, dedicated bearer activation, service request, and handover involving MME or SGW relocation.

SGW - The Serving Gateway terminates the S1-U interface towards EUTRAN and is also the local mobility anchor for the UE. The mobility anchor function applies to a mobile in the EUTRAN. In a commercial network, the mobility anchor also applies to a mobile transitioning from a non-3GPP network to a 3GPP network owned by the same operator. For each UE associated with the Evolved Packet System (EPS), at a given point of time, there is a single serving SGW. The SGW maintains a packet buffer for each idle UE and holds the packets until the UE is paged and an RF channel is re-established. The SGW maintains a connection to a PGW for each UE. The SGW provides the following functions:

- Local Mobility Anchor point for inter-eNB handover
- Packet routing and forwarding
- Assist the eNB reordering function during inter-eNB handover by sending one or more "end marker" packets to the source eNB immediately after switching the path
- E-UTRAN idle mode downlink packet buffering and initiation of network triggered service request procedure

PGW - The Packet Data Network Gateway (PGW) is the gateway which terminates the SGi interface towards the PDN (e.g. agencies network). The PGW is a macro mobility anchor and is responsible for UE address assignment. The PGW provides the following functions:

- The Packet Data Network Gateway terminates the SGi interface towards the PDN. The PGW supports connectivity of UE's traffic to specified interfaces based on APN (Access Point Name). The APN determines which PDN a UE is connected to.
- UE IP address allocation, DHCPv4 (server and client) and DHCPv6 (client, relay and server) functions
- The PGW is the source of service data flow based charging records for the UE.
- The PGW acts as the macro mobility anchor for the UE across EUTRAN.
- UL and DL bearer binding and UL bearer binding verification.
- Transfer of (QoS) policy and charging rules from PCRF to Policy and Charging Enforcement Function (PCEF) in the PGW. Policing and shaping the traffic rate of the user's downlink EPS bearers.
- Transport level packet marking in the uplink and downlink, e.g. setting the DiffServ Code Point, based on the QCI of the associated EPS bearer.

HSS – The HSS stores UE subscription and authentication data for authenticating/authorizing UE access. The HSS provides the following functions:

- Authentication and authorization data for the UE
- Location information of the UE (MME and PGW serving the UE)
- Lawful intercept support
- The HSS in the solution shares the UE subscriber database with the PCRF

PCRF - The PCRF provides network control regarding the service data flow detection, gating, QoS authorization and flow based charging (except credit management) towards the network element. The PCRF supports dynamic interfaces towards applications and a rule based engine that allows policy rules to be executed and the resulting policy passed to the PGW. The PCRF can pass both QoS and charging rules to the PGW. The PCRF uses the **SPR** (Subscriber Profile Repository) to store subscription profile records. The PCRF provides the following functions:

- PCRF decides how service data flows will be treated in the PGW, and ensures that the PGW user plane traffic mapping and treatment is in accordance with the user's subscription profile.
- PCRF will check that the service information is consistent with both the operator defined policy rules and the related subscription information. Service information will be used to derive the authorized QoS for the service.
- PCRF authorizes QoS resources. The PCRF uses the service information and/or the subscription information to calculate the proper QoS authorization (QoS class identifier, bit rates, etc.).
- PCRF can use the subscription information as basis for the policy and charging control decisions.

- PCRF supports different bearer establishment modes (UE-only, UE/Network or Network-only).

Supported Interfaces:

- **LTE-Uu** - This interface carries control and user (bearer) signaling between the eNB and the UE to facilitate the delivery of high speed data services to the end user. The associated control plane signaling supports mobility management, session management, admission control, QoS management, radio resource/connection management and all other functions that are necessary to enable the transfer of application data across the user plane.
- **Gx** - Provides transfer of (QoS) policy and charging rules from PCRF to the PGW.
- **Gz** - This interface is based on the GTP prime protocol. It is used to transfer Charging Detail Records (CDRs) from a PGW and/or SGW to a Charging Gateway in support of offline charging.
- **Rf/Ga** - This interface based on the DIAMETER protocol. It is used to transfer Charging Detail Records (CDRs) from a PGW and/or SGW to a Charging Gateway in support of offline charging.
- **Rx** – This reference point enables transport of application level session information from application to PCRF. Such information includes IP filter information to identify the service data flow and Media/application bandwidth requirements for QoS control.
- **S1-MME** - Control plane signaling between the eNB and the MME
- **S1-U** - Bearer plane support between the eNB and the SGW. In general, procedures for the S1-MME interface may affect the setup or teardown of a bearer link; however, the standards do not indicate specific procedures between the eNB and SGW. This path interface is for uplink and downlink data only.
- **S5** - The S5 interface provides user plane tunneling and tunnel management between SGW and PGW. It is used for SGW relocation due to UE mobility and if the SGW needs to connect to a non-collocated PGW for the required PDN connectivity.
- **S6a** - This interface enables the transfer of subscription and authentication data used for UE access to the LTE system. It carries control messages between the MME and the HSS over DIAMETER.
- **S8** – Roaming version of S5 for communication between a visited SGW and a home PGW.
- **S9** – The S9 interface is between a home PCRF and a visited PCRF in the case of local breakout.
- **S10** - This interface carries control messages between MMEs.
- **S11** - This interface carries control messages between the MME and the SGW.
- **SGi** - This interface carries bearer traffic between the UE and the agencies PDN. This interface optionally carries control traffic between the PGW and the agencies PDN to facilitate IP address allocation, IP parameter configuration and AAA services associated with UE activity.
- **SP** – This is a named interface between the PCRF and its subscriber database, the SPR. This interface is not standardized

- **X2** - The X2 interface provides a control plane and bearer plane connection between eNBs to support load management and handover procedures.

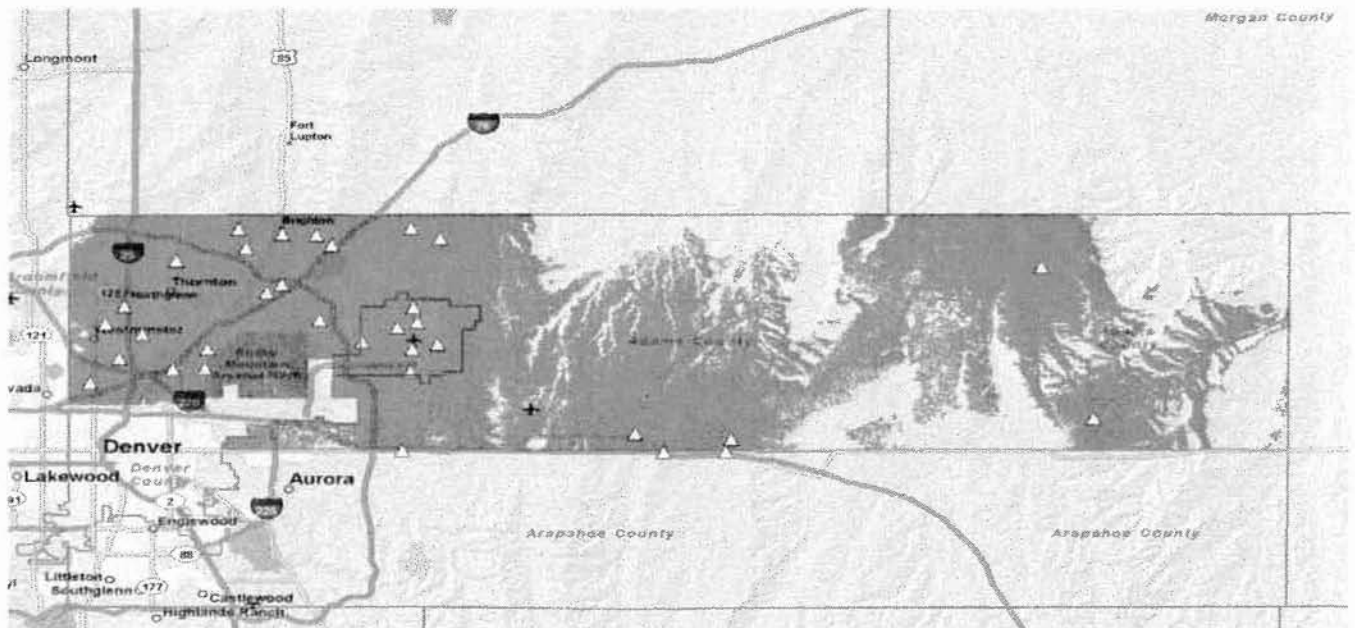
Appendix C. LTE Test Tools

LTE Test Tools		
Function	Tool (specified or equivalent)	Description
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent SA	Cell coverage, characteristics
Air Interface Monitor	UE Tool	Synchronization, system broadcast information, registration, DL/UL transfers
	Sanjole WaveJudge	
Network Monitor	Wireshark – Windows PC	Protocol dissectors to analyze L1/L2/L3, per segment
Service Simulator	Iperf – Windows PC	Service emulator using TCP and UDP pseudo packets and setting up bearer types and QoS over the air
Service Evaluator	Wireshark – Windows PC	Transport Quality (Loss, Latency, Jitter, Throughput), Handover Latency
UE	Available UE	Will be provided

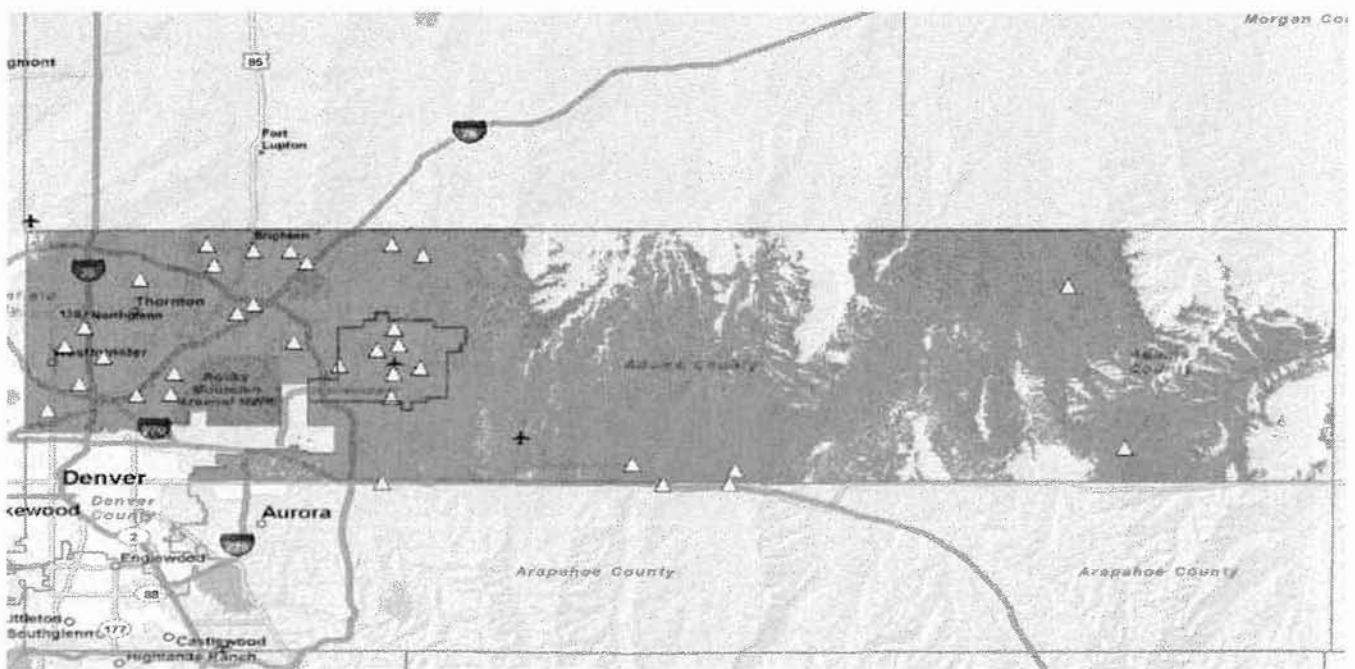
Appendix D. Coverage Maps

	Possible Sites			
Address	City	State	Longitude	Latitude
1100 Judicial Center Drive	Brighton	CO	-104.7634	39.9672
7321 Birch Street	Commerce City	CO	-104.9377	39.8298
101 W 112TH Avenue	Northglenn	CO	-104.9915	39.8998
50302 HIGHWAY 36	Bennett	CO	-104.3959	39.7380
450 S 4TH Avenue	Brighton	CO	-104.8181	39.9795
14451 Riverdale Road	Brighton	CO	-104.8582	39.9641
4430 S Adams County Parkway	Brighton	CO	-104.8181	39.9236
7350 Quebec Street	Commerce City	CO	-104.9027	39.8308
8602 Rosemary Street	Commerce City	CO	-104.8996	39.8526
12909 E 120TH Avenue	Henderson	CO	-104.8346	39.9145
9471 Dorothy Boulevard	Thornton	CO	-104.9717	39.8688
4500 E 140TH Avenue	Thornton	CO	-104.9347	39.9498
10201 Ura Lane	Denver	CO	-105.0120	39.8805
10326 Walden Street	Commerce City	CO	-104.7764	39.8847
7980 Elmwood Lane	Denver	CO	-104.9968	39.8417
15229 Great Rock Road	Brighton	CO	-104.6437	39.9743
15959 Havana Street	Brighton	CO	-104.8659	39.9850
15500 Telluride Street	Brighton	CO	-104.7804	39.9787
3365 W 65TH Avenue	Denver	CO	-105.0293	39.8148
2550 Strasburg Mile Rd	Strasburg	CO	-104.3212	39.7526
12502 Deter Winters Road	Byers	CO	-103.9790	39.9430
26900 E Colfax Avenue	Aurora	CO	-104.6849	39.7395
56281 E Colfax Avenue	Strasburg	CO	-104.3275	39.7385
515 Washington Avenue	Bennett	CO	-104.4275	39.7585
69701 E 38TH Avenue	Deertrail	CO	-103.9199	39.7755
	Denver	CO	-104.7294	39.8601
	Denver	CO	-104.6739	39.8520
	Denver	CO	-104.6906	39.8759
	Denver	CO	-104.6731	39.8981
	Denver	CO	-104.6688	39.8817
	Denver	CO	-104.6462	39.8575

Downlink



Uplink



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Start Date	End Date	TASK	2010												2011												2012												2013											
			J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
11/1/10	3/1/11	CORE Equipment Room Upgrades																																																
7/16/10	11/30/10	Northern Fiber Optic Network Construction																																																
10/1/10	3/1/11	Interconnect DIA & Adcom911 Fiber																																																
10/1/10	3/31/12	Deploy DIA RANs																																																
3/1/11	9/30/11	Tower/Site Upgrades at Ladybird site																																																
2/1/11	9/30/11	Tower/Site upgrades at Justice Center																																																
10/1/11	12/31/11	Tower/Site Upgrades at Dorothy																																																
7/1/11	11/1/11	Install Adcom911 Primary RANs																																																
3/1/11	6/30/11	Install CORE Equipment																																																
7/1/11	2/28/13	Start Procurement of Microwave Network to																																																

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Start Date	End Date	TASK	2010	2011	2012	2013
			JASON	JFMAJJASON	JFMAJJASON	JFMAJJAS
4/1/11	9/30/11	Build West Fiber Optic Network				
10/1/11	3/31/12	Initial UE Installs				
11/1/11	1/1/12	Initial LTE Testing				
1/14/13	4/30/13	Identify additional sites for Capacity and				
1/1/13	8/31/13	Additional Tower/Site Improvements				
9/1/13	9/30/13	Final System Testing				

